

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



NOVEMBER 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

In this issue—

	Page
Alabama Bankers Like Trees <i>Sam Morgan</i>	195
The New Look in Homes.....	196
A New Idea Demonstrated <i>Marjorie B. Arbour</i>	197
How Shall I Teach Nutrition? <i>Evelyn Blanchard</i>	198
You Can't Lose in 4-H.....	199
The Job of the County Agent <i>Ralph Swink, Mrs. Lois Kinsey and Henry Brooks</i>	200
'Specially for You <i>Leigh Cree</i>	202
Do You Know	204
About People	205
Have You Read	206
Science Flashes	207

Ear to the Ground

• It doesn't take an ear to the ground to know that Thanksgiving is in the offing. You can read about in many good extension news stories and hear and see it in extension broadcasts and telecasts. The theme of thanks for the harvest made more abundant because men and women are willing and able to learn how to produce more efficiently fits into the extension picture. Planning for the holiday feast gives an opportunity for more good foods and nutrition information.

Another timely news peg is National Education Week, November 9-15 with the general theme "Children in Today's World." Many extension activities gear into the objectives and planned support for National Education Week.

• November suggests something else—the annual report. You may sweat over the job, but did you ever stop to think that you are writing another chapter in the permanent history of extension work. Each chapter eventually finds its way to the National Archives where it becomes an historical record.

• Here's some good news for annual report blues. Now after a year of hard work by a National committee, a new statistical report form which is shorter and better has gone to the printer and will be available for next year.

• Makings are in the pot for the celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the educational demonstration idea, as first practiced on the Porter Farm, Terrell, Tex., by Seaman A. Knapp, the father of the Cooperative Extension Service. A joint Land-Grant College, U.S. Department of Agriculture committee meets in November to make plans. A special anniversary issue of the REVIEW will be featured February.

• A glance at the contents for December shows a comprehensive article on extension livestock health activities and two good ways to present a family life program to a large group of people. CBA

EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

Official Organ of the
Cooperative Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

VOL. 23

NOVEMBER 1952

NO. 11

Prepared in Division of Extension Information
LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*
CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*
GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (July 8, 1952). The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$1.00 a year, domestic, and \$1.50 foreign.

Alabama Bankers Like Trees

SAM MORGAN

Chairman, Forestry Committee
Alabama Bankers Association



"We learned plenty about forestry." (Left to right), Forester Ike Martin, Farmer Olin Riser, Banker Sam Morgan.

THREE years ago we bankers were doing little or nothing to further the development of forestry and forest products industries in Alabama. We had an effective agricultural committee which was creating considerable interest in pasture development, corn yields, and other field crops, but we were sadly neglecting the crop that brings in more revenue than anything else we can profitably grow on many of our Alabama acres—TREES.

About that time Ivan R. Martin, extension forester, better known as "Ike," told me that he thought I would soon have an additional job. When pressed for details Ike admitted that he had been writing letters to the president of our Alabama Bankers Association, chairman of our agricultural committee, chairman of the forestry committee of the American Bankers Association, and others suggesting that we have a forestry committee in Alabama and that I be appointed chairman. Those letters lit the fire. A subcommittee on forestry was appointed in the agricultural committee and we met to discuss ways and means of taking action. We soon found that we bankers needed forestry knowledge as much as anyone. Ike helped us make up a list of folks who could help us. We learned many foresters' opinions on how we could effectively promote forestry. However, the business of educating bankers on forestry was still uppermost in my mind.

We called on Ike Martin again. He arranged a series of meetings from

one end of the State to the other. We visited farmers' managed woodlands, paper mills, experimental forests, and we intend to visit more. Our hosts on these occasions were the Federal Reserve Bank, Gulf State Paper Corp., Coosa River Newsprint Co., Tennessee Valley Authority, the U. S. Forest Service, and the experiment station at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. We saw and heard plenty of forestry in those meetings and are beginning to have a healthy respect for this third largest industry in Alabama which contributes \$450,000,000 annually to our economic picture. Trees are "big business" in Alabama.

We decided to get a leaflet printed to mail out to our clients in an effort to increase their knowledge of the steps to take in managing their forests. Again we called on Ike to get the information and get the leaflet published. With the help of Ed Davis of the Alabama Extension Service, we produced a fine little leaflet in color which stresses fire protection, planting, thinning, letting young trees grow, and the sound financial reasons that back up good forestry practices. These are furnished the members of our association for use as "stuffers" with monthly statements or for distribution in any way they see fit. Bankers can reorder as their needs become evident.

We have not yet reached a height where we can begin to level off in

our forestry program. At a recent meeting of our committee, now a full fledged forestry committee, we discussed our program for 1953. We may be ambitious, but like to aim high.

We are considering for next year a discussion on forestry as a part of our program at the State short course for Alabama Bankers Association members and include forestry as a part of our group meetings. A school for bankers may be planned on the mechanics of making timber loans—how to interpret timber estimates made by consulting foresters, forest management plans, and other information that would have a bearing on evaluating forest land. We will recommend that the president of our association write to every banker in Alabama urging participation in the "Keep Alabama Green" program. We will urge bankers, where seedlings are available, to continue to purchase tree planters. Bankers' forestry tours and meetings will be continued; and farmer-banker interest in forestry will be encouraged with joint meetings and leaflets. The possibilities of jointly sponsoring a forestry camp for farm boys with the Alabama Extension Service will be investigated.

It is taking time and effort on our part to get this program under way. We all feel that our time is well spent and are proud to have a part in the development and wise use of Alabama's forestry resources.

The New Look in Homes

THERE'S hammering and painting and excited anticipation around the house in at least 350 Klickitat County, Wash., rural homes, reports Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Evelyn Stowell Brown. With the help of husbands and children, the women are giving the whole house a new look under the guise of a home-improvement project called "Beautify Your Home" which turned out to have plenty of appeal.

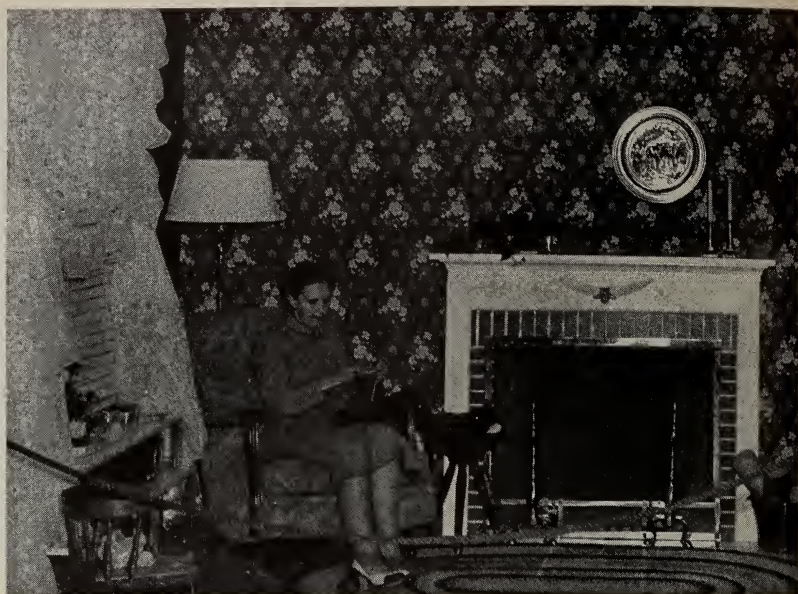
For example, there is Roosevelt Community where a handful of women had been getting together as a social group for some time. They decided to do something more meaningful and adopted the extension "Beautify Your Home" program.

This marked the beginning of a series of interesting events. The membership grew to more than 36 members. The leader reported "a bubbling enthusiasm that can exist only when there is a knowledge of accomplishment." Women became absorbed with color schemes, remodeling, upholstering chairs, making slipcovers, and braiding rugs.

All this activity had a telling effect on the community.

Since the school was the center of interest, it was natural to think of school problems first. A parent-teacher association was organized. The first job was the raising of funds for modern playground equipment which was done. Members of the women's club remodeled the kitchen of the school, utilizing their new-found knowledge. Next they plan to remodel an unused room in the school building as a community meeting room.

The program was originated when women in the county expressed an interest in home furnishings and home improvement. So, early last year Mrs. Brown got in touch with



Women in the county set up this model room at the fair and took turns explaining the choice of color and furnishings to the 2500 who saw the exhibit.

Lila Dickerson, home management specialist, and together they developed plans for 9 leader-training workshops with one objective, to beautify your home.

Leaders from 15 communities, representing 18 groups, came out for the training meetings. They studied color for living, furniture arrangement, lighting, and selection of home furnishings. They learned how to braid rugs, reupholster furniture, make curtains and draperies, slip covers, and lampshades.

Seventeen leader training classes were held with 187 leaders in attendance. Back in their own communities the leaders held 121 meetings with an accumulative total attendance of 1,186 homemakers. At least 357 women attended one meeting. Of that number 186 women reported they had already put some of their new knowledge to work before the end of the year.

Here's how: 127 had used the information on color; 60 had rearranged or improved rooms other than their kitchens; 51 had each made a braided rug; 28 had used the information on furniture selection to help buy new furnishings; 43 had refinished furniture; 64 had repaired innerspring cushions; 76 had passed information received on to their

neighbors. The entire group reporting listed a total of 92 pieces of furniture reupholstered.

Highlight of the project for at least 28 women was a tour to Yakima to study fabrics for curtains, draperies, and slipcovers. The women traveled from 150 to 300 miles to make the trip. In Yakima 2 interior decorators took the group on a conducted tour of 28 guild display rooms of one of the furniture stores. They explained the color schemes, selection of furniture and drapery arrangement. The tour was followed by a talk on fabrics. The information was timely as the women were holding drapery meetings and planning slip-cover meetings.

At fair time, 15 of the leaders gave everyone in the county a chance to get in on the act. As a fair exhibit, they furnished a model room. They also gave public demonstrations on rug making, repairing innerspring cushions, and tying springs. The women took over the space for the model room and arranged for furniture and materials from local merchants. During the 3 days of the fair, they took turns explaining the choice of furnishings and color in the model room. About 2,500 women saw the exhibits and demonstrations during the 3 days.

A New Idea Demonstrated

Irrigation is a new idea to Louisiana cotton growers and a demonstration proves it profitable just as did the demonstrations planned by Seaman A. Knapp and other extension pioneers. This modern version is described by Marjorie B. Arbour, Extension Editor, Louisiana.

IN FRANKLIN Parish, La., there's water aplenty. Seldom do farmers in this State other than rice growers, have to rig up some sort of apparatus to pump the aqua pura to perished plants. Frankly, it is more normal to get standing water away from vegetation, for ours is a swampy land! But there's been a reversal of procedure by some cotton planters who are upping their yields through the employment of an irrigation system—yes, they're taking the water to the cotton, because over a 20-year period cotton growers have had an average of seven 2-week periods each year without rain.

Now, there were some farmers who had a Missouri-like attitude—they had to be shown. So a demonstration was given recently on the farm of Liege Braswell, Wisner, La., where hundreds of incredulous onlookers

saw a panorama of modern agricultural engineering history unfold right before their eyes. With the lattice-gated pipes, the filled canals and the centrifugal pumps, the Braswell plantation resembled some industrial center where a more finished product than cotton was being manufactured.

Mr. Braswell has been irrigating his cotton for the last 3 years. He started out in 1949 with a small acreage, approximately 50 acres and was so well satisfied with the results of his initial irrigation venture that he decided to enlarge his operation. His methods at that time were rather crude and required a considerable amount of labor. He dug three small wells himself for his water supply. Then he dug a large storage canal right down the center of his field that ran parallel to the cotton rows. From there he was able to channel the wa-

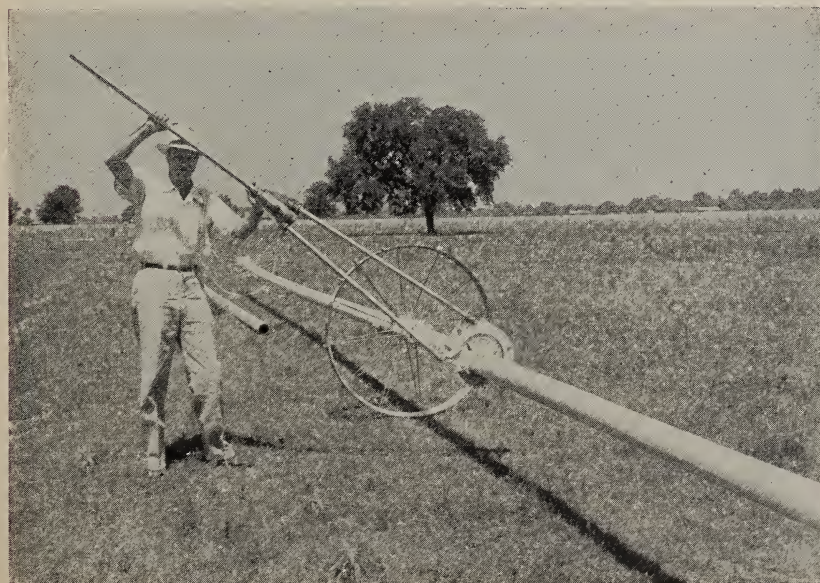
ter across the rows and to flush-irrigate. Later he bought some gated pipe. He has been consistently increasing his planting operations until now he is irrigating approximately 125 acres. In 1949 he made a little over two bales to the acre. In 1950, his yield was again slightly better than two bales to the acre but last year it was slightly less due to his enlarging his acreage and not having adequate water to take care of the additional plants.

Prior to irrigation the yield averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ bale per acre. Since irrigation the 4-year average is approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ bales per acre. This means that irrigation is increasing the yield per acre, one bale above the production before irrigation. Approximately twice the amount of fertilizer is being used on irrigated land as compared to normal recommended non-irrigated land. Mr. Braswell spent \$19 per acre for fertilizer this year.

"Something rather odd about that particular system is the fact that he is pumping from wells and is using centrifugal pumps," asserts Mansel Mayeux, engineer, Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service. "The conventional pump for a well is a turbine, because it has a high lift. In the Braswell wells, however, a pit has been dug and the motors have been sunk down approximately 10 feet, and in that way Mr. Braswell is able to pump out with the centrifugal pump rather than turbine. The centrifugal pump very seldom will lift water more than 22 feet and it shouldn't be operated over 15 feet for good results."

The gated pipe that Mr. Braswell is using is a rather late improvement and is about as up to date as you will find on any farm. The gated pipe is regulated by opening and closing the

(Continued on page 202)



Portable irrigation pipe on wheels. Saves labor and time when shifting from one location to another.



Quality in canning discussed by an expert home economist

EVELYN BLANCHARD
Extension Nutritionist, USDA

THIS is a question which puzzles many an extension worker.

Nutrition is not a new field of extension teaching. In fact, foods and nutrition are among the oldest projects. Perhaps the need is for modernizing and revitalizing.

The nutritional problems of one group were brought into focus at the first nutrition course for Negro home agents held last summer at Prairie View, Tex. In developing information which would be helpful to these agents, I started with the premise that the chief concern of an extension nutrition program must be the family. The family meals are planned to meet the needs of all members. The homemaker has no time to prepare separate meals for grandmother, the 3-year-old, and a special reducing diet for herself. She has to plan one well-balanced family diet which can be adjusted to meet the needs of each member with minor changes.

The feeding of the preschool child is very important to the young mother. She needs to know why and how to adjust the family diet. Then, too, we are becoming increasingly conscious of the needs of older people.

Their teeth and digestion may be poor. The homemaker must be on the lookout to see that they get enough calcium, protein, and vitamins. Also, the relationship of overweight to chronic disease is becoming increasingly clear and needs attention from modern homemakers.

With these fundamental ideas in mind, I set out to find the problems rural Negro women had in feeding their families, and if these problems might be classified and specific help given the agents. Some of the observations were unexpected and interesting. For example, among the 50 homes I visited in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina many had recently obtained electricity through the Rural Electrification Administration. Big white electric refrigerators were appearing in many humble rural homes. The families were proud of them, yet often the eggs were kept somewhere else while the refrigerator was used to make ice cubes. Having lived in a hot climate myself, I understand how important the ice cubes are, but I did regret the limited use of a piece of equipment which might contribute so much to the family nutrition.

Traveling with county home demonstration agents, visiting 4-H meetings and home demonstration meetings, the agents and I talked over the

How Shall I Teach Nutrition?

problems in teaching nutrition, and everywhere I found they wanted to know what to teach about nutrition and how to decide the best way to teach it. They needed help with teaching techniques. For example a demonstration using dry milk solid showed how to make creamed vegetables when the women there rarely prepared such a dish, and did not like it. The agents also asked for help in building a good food exhibit.

The 27 home demonstration agents who took the course came from Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, and Georgia. When they were asked to list their most serious nutritional problems, they said too little milk, too little variety, and too few vegetables, not enough eggs, poor meal planning, and insufficient amounts of Vitamin C foods.

As one agent phrased it, "The most serious problem of nutrition in my county is that of undernourished youth. Of course, the entire family is usually undernourished if the child is, but we have found that our best approach to the problem is through the child. We are able to reach him at school and in adult meetings we reach his parents."

In the discussion of the problems, we concluded that the shortage of milk cows and the selling of milk to supplement the family income were two reasons for insufficient milk in the diet. The use of dry milk solids and the raising of milk goats were proposed as solutions.

Getting the family to plant an adequate year-round garden with enough variety of vegetables is always a problem. A garden that meets the needs of each family and helps them to a full pantry, according to a canning budget, should be the aim. We must recognize the fact that some families have no space to make a garden, some soils are too poor to produce, and then there are other good reasons for lack of gardens.

(Continued on page 203)

You Can't Lose in 4-H

This is a story of what 4-H'er Bonnie Liddick did on health and nutrition, as told to us by Anne Gilbert, Columbia County, Ark., home demonstration agent.

"YOU can't lose in 4-H; you always win," says Bonnie Liddick, 16-year-old 4-H Club member of the McNeil Sr. 4-H Club in Columbia County, Ark. Bonnie says this statement is true because whether or not you win a prize you have won much information, pleasure, and inspiration for having taken the different demonstrations.

Although Bonnie, in her 3 years of 4-H Club work, has studied foods and cookery, clothing, home industries, safety and better methods of using electricity, she has emphasized health throughout her work.

As a result of her interest in health Bonnie attended the two State Rural Health conferences which have been held in Little Rock during the past 2 years. At both the conferences Bonnie has displayed an exhibit on health. Her demonstration "Health Rides with Happiness" had much attraction for the more than 600 guests

at the 1952 conference. The high light of this exhibit was a miniature ferris wheel (about 25" high) that was based on the 7 basic food groups. This food was made into "children" with the use of paper faces and toothpicks for legs and arms. The wheel turned to display the various foods when Bonnie explained the importance of eating a balanced diet.

Bonnie chose the ferris wheel idea to accompany her demonstration this year after using "The Old Woman in the Shoe" with the 7-basic food chart for her theme in 1951. She placed second in the State contest with that idea and she felt that she needed a better idea this year. Since the ferris wheel would have movement she believed it would be good. As soon as this was chosen she drew several sketches to get the plan on paper. She then called on her brother-in-law for help in cutting the two sections of the wheel which had to be

cut with a coping saw. After these were cut Bonnie made the seats and the stand for the wheel and she and her parents, with the help of neighbors, put the wheel together. It took quite a bit of finishing to arrange the food groups to balance the wheel, but after it was completed Bonnie felt that many people who knew her had had a little part in her demonstration.

In order to give a demonstration a person must be well informed on his subject. Bonnie has acquired this information through 2 years of intensive study in the health field under the direction of Helen Robinson, Arkansas health education specialist, and Anne Gilbert, Columbia County home demonstration agent. Bonnie tried in her demonstration to make everyone feel that it is their job to eat well-balanced meals as well as to know what they should eat.

She used a musical powder box to provide the background music and to give a carnival atmosphere to her ferris-wheel demonstration.

Before entering her demonstration in the Arkansas 4-H contest which was held at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville on July 24, Bonnie had given her demonstration before home demonstration clubs, community clubs, and 4-H Clubs all over Columbia County. She had not only given this demonstration, but she had given demonstrations on Check Up to Pep Up, How Popular Are You, Do I Eat To Live or Live to Eat, The Proper Care of Teeth, and How to Make Simple Tooth Powder.

She worked with C. D. Fowler, superintendent of the McNeil School, in making a health survey of all of the students in that school in order to set it up as an example of the value of an early check on chronic diseases.

In 1951 Bonnie won first place in the Columbia County 4-H Health and Safety contests. As a result of that and since health and safety go hand in hand, she has taken the lead this year in taking water samples of wells in and around her community. From this survey it was found that the McNeil School water supply was unsafe. The hazard was corrected thereby eliminating a possible source of danger.



"Health rides with happiness," says 4-H Bonnie Liddick in explaining her health and nutrition exhibit.

THE AGRICULTURAL AGENT

IN the handbook of rural leaders it states that man is born with an urge to do something. Really there are two basic urges: The first one is "I want food, clothing, shelter, and possessions." The second is "I want to be somebody, to grow, to be recognized, and to hold a position in society." Granting that these are the ambitions of most of us, let us analyze the situation and see how the Extension Service fits into the picture.

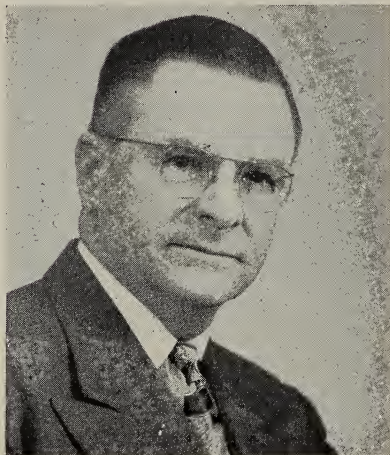
The first want is satisfied, more or less, by our salary checks. The second want, "I want to be somebody. I want to be recognized," is partially covered in the authorization of appointment to the extension staff. The county agent is an employee of the State Board of Agriculture—a field faculty member of the agricultural college, a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and also directly responsible to the county for the operation and maintenance of the county extension office and the county agricultural program. Does this not make him somebody?

"I want to grow"—Extension offers unlimited opportunity to grow. It all depends on your ability to assume and fulfill the responsibility carried by your authorization as an employee of the Cooperative Extension Service. The field is wide open for advancement of better ideas and practices, and the development of the individual.

I have become increasingly interested in water development and conservation. As a county agent, I can have a part in the adoption of better practices to conserve our natural resources. Extension workers are in a strategic position to do something about the wastage of land and resources.

Why have I stayed in Extension as long as I have? It's the satisfaction one derives from having helped someone—or more exactly helped someone to help himself.

It is the pleasure of meeting many people in different walks of life, the pleasure of respecting and recognizing personalities—of getting along with people. It is the satisfaction of seeing young people grow up and develop from 4-H members to gradu-



Ralph Swink



Mrs. Lois Kinsey

ating from high school and then college, the satisfaction of developing a State winner who shows his appreciation by talking before luncheon clubs, 4-H Clubs and farm organizations—telling them of his wonderful experiences and that others have the same opportunity.

It is the satisfaction of trying new ideas, practices and methods; of seeing things grow, new crops, different varieties, and their adaptation to counties and localities; and of curbing diseases and insects in both plants and animals. Then there is the big subject of soils and fertility and the relation of fertility to animal nutrition—a field in which we have yet much to learn and in which the county agent will have a role to play.

Public relations must also be a concern of the county agent. Public confidence rests upon good service courteously conducted. Constructive service builds public confidence. Public relations equal what we give in dependable service in an organized way and also getting deserved credit. The main emphasis is upon what we do. Recognition comes only from a job

well done and then reported so others know what we are doing.

The county extension program is the nerve center of all extension public relations—county, State, and national. — *Ralph Swink, Colorado Springs.*

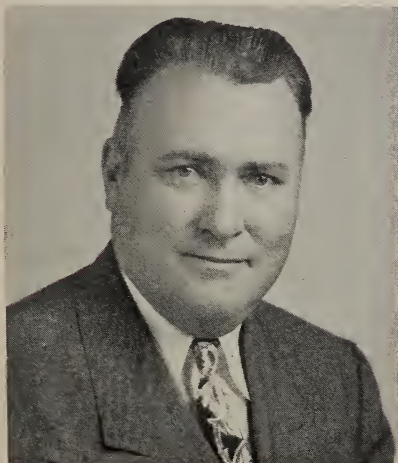
THE 4-H CLUB AGENT

I LIKE extension work because we have a chance to build a better America. Just listen to commentators on the air or read their articles in the newspapers; a large majority spend their time tearing down some idea or person. It is easy to criticize people and ideas, but it takes brains and hard work to develop ideas and a better way of thinking among people. We extension workers have that privilege of making a better America through written articles and leader development.

Jefferson County is one of the most versatile counties in the State; we have crops varying from extensive gardening to large dryland farms, from rabbit and chickens on one acre to cattle ranches of 10,000 acres.

AGENT

ry Brooks, answered the annual State conference.



Henry Brooks

Many urban and farm people confront us with their problems. We, also, have the most versatile people in the State.

Dealing with the people is of great interest to me because I like to study people.

There is the woman, God bless her, that adds some 600 to 700 phone calls to the annual reports. She also gives me a chance to check up on my subject matter. She calls to ask me questions about pigs, then she no more than hangs up until she calls Gundell of Denver, then a couple of swine breeders, and finally the second call comes through and she tells me that I had told her very much the same information as the others. Next day, maybe the same questions or very similar ones.

There is the technical man who wants his information in mathematical equations. He uses large words in describing his problems, but can't understand the simple wording in the bulletins, so wants you to demonstrate for a couple of hours or until the job is done. In contrast, there is the person with a sixth-grade edu-

cation who wants you to read the bulletin to him and take a half day to explain.

When I first started I thought all you had to do was give a person a few bulletins and a slap on the back and presto, you had a leader.

The late President Green of Colorado A. & M. was in our county giving a talk several years ago. In a visit before the talk, he asked me how things were going. I told him I was discouraged with the progress of my work. He said to remember one thing; the preachers have tried to convert people to be Christians for 2,000 years and haven't got the job done yet. The more I thought of this statement, I realized that progress is slow and lots of times we can't measure efforts in tangible results.

Then I took stock of my work and felt that maybe I was getting somewhere, for here was a boy and there was a girl who seemed to take over the job of leading other boys and girls. The inventory of my work showed that during the past 10 years I had worked with 2,610 different boys and girls.

Among these young people 1,900 will probably make only one change in their behavior because of my association with them. There is a smaller group of 500 who have really learned an improved practice and have a chance to become better homemakers and home providers. Through ideas they have received they may do a better job of rearing the next generation.

A group of 200, I like to think have received more knowledge and have developed into better leaders. This group has shown results of my association with them. They have increased my effort manyfold through their association with other young people. There is real satisfaction in watching the members of this group carry on my efforts and teaching.

When I consider the 10 outstanding young leaders in the county I feel that my job in extension has been satisfactory. These boys and girls have already, through their contact with others, increased what ideas they received from me manyfold.

One of the boys in this group, after spending a year at A. & M. College, decided that he should join the Ma-

rines in order to get in the branch of service he wanted. After 2 years in Korea, he is now completing his fourth year of service and is stationed in San Diego, in charge of a group of boys who can not read and write. In talking to him some time ago, I find he has developed a determination to come back to college and prepare himself to extend more service to others. These are some of the things which I like about extension work.—Henry Brooks, Arvada, Colo.

THE HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

THERE is an old Chinese proverb—"Fortunate is he who finds in his work not only a way of making a living but a way of life." Being a home demonstration agent is a very good "way of life"—one offering many opportunities for service and for happiness.

I like the feeling of independence I have in my work—being on my own—but at the same time I like the feeling of security given by the availability of such resources as the other county staff members, the college, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A pitfall in this feeling of independence is the tendency as an active program develops to begin, shall we say, tearing our shirts, hurrying to meetings and committees, and losing track of the other programs in the county. Sometimes we need to stop and take stock of things—see where we are going. We can take time to do this because we plan our own schedule of activities. We'll have to choose between the group that wants some help on an educational program and the group that wants entertainment. There are times when one particular goal may need to be reached at the expense of some other activity. It is possible to weed out activities that only take your time.

Public recognition of service is pleasant. Our articles are in demand in the local press. Civic groups look to us for leadership. The National Home Demonstration Agents' Association pays tribute to home demonstration agents during their national meeting for services; and during National Home Demonstration Week

(Continued on page 202)



LEIGH CREE

Assistant Extension Editor
West Virginia

"BELIEVE it or not, it won't be too long until you are thinking about a job, and since you are such a Special Girl, you will surely want a Special Job, so . . . why not be thinking about the organization that you have been close to for at least the past 4 or 5 years? That is the West Virginia Agricultural Extension Service."

This letter of introduction to extension work greeted 308 Mountain State girls who attended State 4-H Camp this summer. These 4-H'ers found this letter as they sat down to a smorgasbord meal especially prepared for them by the West Virginia Women Extension Workers Association. Signed "Your HDA and Club Agent," it introduced the girls to a career in Extension.

The letter went on to say, "We who are home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents in West Virginia think that we know of the Special Job that you will be looking for. Why?"

"As a 4-H girl, you have had an opportunity to have fun, to meet new people, to go places, to do interesting things, to learn the new and best way first. That same thing will be true if you join the extension family."

The Women Workers' belief which they passed on to the girls is that the best part of a job as an extension

agent is that you are part of a family. As in a family, each agent is interested in what the other is doing and is always willing to help out when and if an SOS looms on the horizon.

"If you want to be friends with people, if you want variety in your job, if you want a truly Wonderful Job, you should consider West Virginia Agricultural Extension work," the letter said.

Girls who might be interested in the work were asked to talk with their 4-H Club agent or home demonstration agent so that they would know what to do at first to prepare for an extension job.

Too big an opportunity to miss—308 4-H girls in one spot, so the West Virginia Women Extension Workers made the most of it.

The home demonstration agent in charge of "eats" was an old hand at putting on smorgasbord. Meat, a main vegetable, and dessert were added to complete the meal plan. Featured in the ice cream were 25 lucky almonds which signified to the recipients that they would be brides in 1952. These and other extra touches made the meal a great success.

Though it is not expected that the letter was read and digested by all the 308, a grain of thought about a career in Extension was sown, and as the letter to the girls continued, "Some day we hope we can say to you 'WELCOME to the West Virginia Agricultural Extension Service'."

A New Idea Demonstrated

(Continued from page 197)

gates on the pipes. The gates are spaced the same distance apart as the rows so that one gate feeds water into an individual row. When the water is started the gates are opened wide in order to let the water run down to the end of the furrow as quickly as possible. When the water reaches the far end of the furrow, then the gate is closed so that only a small amount of water continues to trickle down the furrow. The amount of water that will continue to trickle depends on the absorption rate of the soil. If the soil will take up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

of water per hour then water should be fed into these rows at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of water per hour. If water is fed into it any faster than that, it will run off at the end of the row.

The Braswell farm was chosen for the demonstrations because he had the facilities for demonstrating the high points of cotton irrigation, asserts Guy Luno, county agent. Among the things demonstrated were the concentric rings for measuring soil absorption, the use of siphons for carrying the water over the canals into individual rows, the gated pipes, the canvas hose, and the sprinkler irrigation system.

There is wide interest among Franklin Parish cotton growers in the procurement of irrigation equipment and the time is not too far in the future when cotton irrigation will be a regular practice rather than the oddity that it is today.

Home Demonstration Agent

(Continued from page 201)

editors throughout the county take note of achievements which have come about in rural living and credit many of these to the home demonstration agent.

I value the education I'm receiving as I work—not only the technical knowledge but, just as important, the education in public relations. I like the challenge of working with all types of people. The more I work with people the more respect I have for them and their opinions. I think I go about my work, let's say, "less like Cock Robin," but with more humility and understanding, which brings me again to "Why I Like Extension Work," and perhaps to the most satisfying reason, that of developing leaders and friends.

It is wonderful to have a home-maker who has just taken on the job of president of a club remark, "If people had told me 3 years ago I could do this, I'd have said they were crazy!" Leaders in a community are also the best timesavers a home demonstration agent can have. A letter or a phone call will save a trip and thus release time for something else. —Mrs. Lois Kinsey, Brighton, Colo.

How Shall I Teach Nutrition

(Continued from page 198)

We discussed and demonstrated the various methods we could use to meet these problems. Role playing, various discussion techniques and visual aids, such as good movies, slide films, exhibits, and posters, were applied to the material.

In order that the course would have a variety of points of view and to stimulate new thinking, I brought five consultants into the course.

Since I had observed that demonstrations do not always meet the needs of the families nor do they always get across the message they are supposed to tell, I asked Mrs. Clara Gehhart Snyder to demonstrate. Many of the agents had never before had the opportunity to see a demonstration given by a top-flight demonstrator. They were very high in their praises of Mrs. Snyder's demonstration.

The things the agents said they liked about Mrs. Snyder's demonstration were the short introduction that led immediately into her work; the neat, simple way she was dressed; how every sentence she used belonged to the demonstration; the advanced preparation she had made before the meeting, including the finished products she had to show; the good practical information given in an entertaining way; the many personal illustrations; and the way she demonstrated as she talked.

Her demonstration was well planned and timed. Her materials were all in order and well arranged. She was a neat demonstrator. Her table was just as clean when she finished as it was when she started. We all enjoyed it thoroughly.

Willie Mae Rogers from a refrigerator firm told about the care and use of refrigerators as well as new developments in the field of refrigeration. Miss Rogers had some very practical information that should assist the agents in helping farm families to get the most from their refrigerators.

Modane Marchbanks, from an advertising agency, gave an illustrated lecture on how to build a good exhibit. Since exhibits are used on

achievement day and fairs, during National Home Demonstration Week, and during National 4-H Club Week this is important to agents. Miss Marchbanks explained the type of exhibits that should be used on the bulletin board or a wall table in the office.

Mrs. Zella Weyant, from a glass jar company, talked on quality canning. She emphasized that to get quality canning you must choose a good quality product, handle food quickly and carefully, using the proper utensils, and must store the canned food in a cool, dry place.

Rita Dubois, Wisconsin extension marketing specialist, demonstrated the use of dry milk solids. She demonstrated products that were nutritionally good, yet inexpensive, and these we need for our lower income group.

An agent said, "From the demonstration of using nonfat dry milk, I was glad to get a variety of recipes. I have begun a very good program of using nonfat milk where it is needed in the county. However, my selection of recipes was limited. I also learned the art of mixing milk easily. All of this information will be used in the county to combat our serious lack of enough milk in the diet."

Because most farm groups improve their nutrition through improving their food habits, emphasis in the course was given to better food selection and more cheerful meal time. Very little time was devoted to theoretical nutrition. The course was focused clearly on the agents' problem of knowing what to teach about foods and nutrition and how to decide the best way to teach it.

Honored by 4-H Clubbers

Three retired Extension workers and one land-grant college president were given meritorious service awards by the 4-H'ers during the Regional Camp at Tuskegee, June 24 to July 1. Director of Extension M. L. Wilson, who congratulated the honorees, is shown with them and their 4-H plaques. Left to right are: R. H. Brown, former county agent of Shel-

by County, Tenn.; T. J. Jordan, who retired as assistant State agent of Louisiana after 35 years of service; Mrs. M. L. Toomer, former home agent of Peach and Houston Counties, Ga.; and Director Wilson. Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, was unable to be present to receive his award.



Do You Know . . .

J. C. TAYLOR, director emeritus, in Montana. For 21 years he directed extension work there, and for 35 years served the people of the State as an extension worker. His ability to recognize a good idea and put it to work recently brought him the honorary degree of doctor of science from Montana State College.

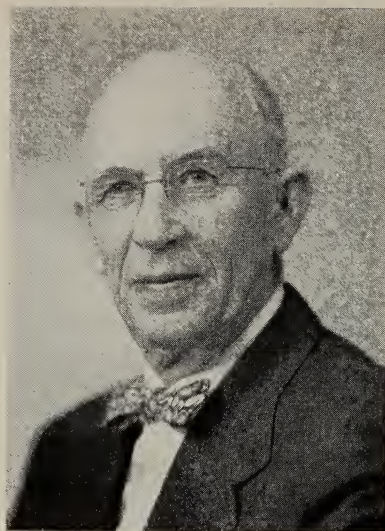
Taylor, affectionately known as "Jack" to extension workers throughout the Nation, still prefers that name to "Doc." He says it is more in keeping with the friendliness of the West and of Extension.

It was 'way back' in April of 1914 when Taylor became district agent for Dawson and Fallon Counties in Montana, and on July 1, 1925, he was made director.

Having been a part of extension since its inception, Taylor has had a tremendous influence on agriculture in Montana and the West. Planning for the future, to take hazards out of agriculture, was the chief aim of his career as extension director. As a result, Montana owes him a great debt, because his planning activities have resulted in conservation of the State resources and insured a permanent agriculture.

His most spectacular planning work was the economic conferences of a quarter century ago. At these conferences rural people, men and women, businessmen, and others who were partly, wholly, or indirectly influenced by agriculture, gathered around a table and planned for the future. Some of the recommendations that came out of those conferences are applicable today. Proof that his emphasis upon planning was a powerful influence, came this year when conferences of the same type were held again.

Four of the first shelter belts Montana had were started in his counties. Flood irrigation was another of his strong points. The original planting of alfalfa in rows was in a county where Taylor was the county agent. Pit silos, crop rotation, summer fallowing, and controlled grazing are



J. C. Taylor

just a few of the other things Taylor helped start or advocated for his counties that are still regarded as necessary today with few changes.

BURTON S. HUTTON took over leadership of 26,500 4-H boys and girls in Oregon on September 1.

A 1926 Oregon State College graduate, Hutton was farm service director for radio station KALE, now KPOJ, in Portland, before joining the Oregon Extension Service staff as State 4-H agent in 1948.

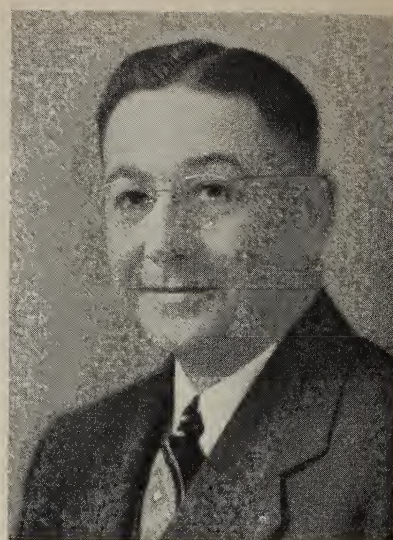
He has also been farm editor of the Pendleton East-Oregonian, and farm and city editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. For 8 years, Hutton was farm service director of KOAC, the State-owned radio station at Corvallis.

Following his radio work on the campus, he was for several years assistant agricultural director of the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters in St. Paul.

During his 12 years on the college staff, he has worked closely with 4-H Club members and hundreds of men and women who volunteer each year to lead the 4-H Clubs.

He and Mrs. Hutton have a 10-year-old daughter, Kathryn, who is an ardent 4-H'er, as well as a Campfire Girl.

The new State 4-H leader repre-



Burton S. Hutton

sents the 11 Western States on the national extension sub-committee on 4-H Club work. He is also a member of the Willamette Area Board for Campfire Girls, the Shriners, and the Masonic Lodge.

Hutton foresees a bright future in prospect for 4-H Club work, in keeping with past traditions.

"Oregon is fortunate to have had the services of H. C. Seymour, Helen Cowgill, and L. J. Allen, who teamed together for nearly a third of a century as State leaders in 4-H Club work. They developed a pattern for building youth in Oregon that has received Nation-wide acclaim, and they left an indelible imprint on the State," Hutton states.

He gives equally high praise to the 2,400 local, volunteer 4-H leaders in the State, "men and women who surrender their own time and energy to help the coming generation."

"Oregon also benefits from the active interest in 4-H that is shown by businessmen and women, their service clubs, and other organizations in the State," Hutton explains.

The new State 4-H leader promises that progress will be maintained under the familiar 4-leaf clover emblem that pledges Hands to larger service, Head to clearer thinking, Heart to greater loyalty, and Health to better living, for club, community and country.

About People...



FIFTY-FIVE outstanding home demonstration agents are being honored at the Special Recognition Luncheon for distinguished service by their fellows of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association as the climax of their annual meeting in Chicago this month.

Each agent was selected by a State recognition committee; and their records checked with the high standards of the National committee. Each agent has served 10 years or more in home economics extension work, and has given outstanding home and community service. They have helped rural families of their respective counties to see their problems and to find a way of solving them through a planned program of work. They are:

In the Central Region: Helen Hackman, Pittsfield, Ill.; Arlene Wolfram, Pontiac, Ill.; Grace L. Bacon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. Frances Minick, Bedford, Ind.; Blanche Brooks, Clay Center, Kans.; Helen M. Loofbourrow, Ellsworth, Kans.; Florence O. Sack, Slayton, Minn.; Virginia Norris, Shelbyville, Mo.; Mrs. Eleanor S. Bales, Independence, Mo.; Doris Snook, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Joy A. Paine, Murdo, So. Dak.; and Stasia Lonergan, Portage, Wis.

In the Eastern Region Mrs. Maria Shaw Preston, New Haven, Conn.; Mary Ethel Joy, Leonardtown, Md.; Mrs. Harriet L. Clark, Laconia, N. H.; Marghetta Jebsen, Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. Lois D. Mathewson, Bath, N. Y.; Odessa Dow, Malone, N. Y.; Mayme E. Lovelace, West Chester, Pa.; and Katherine Stump, Morgantown, W. Va.

In the Western Region Vera M. Close, Longmont, Colo.; Mrs. Florence Reissing, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. Mary B. Nelson, Roswell, N. Mex.; Mrs. Lena Hauke Berry, Fallon, Nev.; Irene M. Piedalue, Shelton, Wash.; and Margaret A. Koenig, Tarrington, Wyo.

In the Southern Region Irby Bar-

rett, Birmingham, Ala.; Mona Whatley, Mobile, Ala.; Helen M. Austin, Malvern, Ark.; Mrs. Eutha T. Olds, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Lucie K. Miller, Tavares, Fla.; Gussie Butler, Fort Gaines, Ga.; Mrs. Margaret Fargarson Askew, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. Margaret M. Rodgers, Valdosta, Ga.; Mrs. Louise McGill Craig, Somerset, Ky.; Mrs. Lois H. Sharp, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Irene Lord, Alexandria, La.; Arline Spinks, Franklinton, La.; Mrs. Carrie Norton Herring Bennett, Louisville, Miss.; Mrs. Lucille Kelly Stennis, Starkville, Miss.; Dorothy Irene Brown, Yadkinville, No. Car.;

Mrs. Ona Patterson Humphrey, Wilson, No. Car.; Wylie Knox, Newton, No. Car.; Jessie Trowbridge, New Bern, No. Car.; Emma Alvernon Chandler, Pawhuska, Okla.; Lucille Alice Clark, Wewaka, Okla.; Sarah G. Cureton, Pickens, So. Car.; Iva M. Eenton, Sparta, Tenn.; Gladys McMinn, Somerville, Tenn.; Mrs. Frances P. McCulloch, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Katie D. Pruitt, Beaumont, Texas; Irma Ross, Longview, Texas; Cathryn Sands, Wichita Falls, Texas; Mrs. Ruth Burrus Huff, Charlottesville, Va.; and Mary Walker, Richmond, Va.

1952 Fellowship Winners



Rhonwya Lowry



William J. Kimball

Rhonwya Lowry of Aden, Ga., and William J. Kimball of Madison, Wis., the 1952-53 winners of the National 4-H Fellowships, are getting oriented to their new life in the Nation's Capital. They devote about one-half of their time to a study of Department of Agriculture activities, dividing the rest of their time between academic studies and a specific research problem in 4-H Club work. Miss Lowry

has been home demonstration agent in Cook County, Ga., and Mr. Kimball, 4-H Club agent in Dane County,

This is not Miss Lowry's first experience in Washington as she has been a delegate to National 4-H Club Camp and one of the International Farm Youth Exchangees. Mr. Kimball did a 3-year stretch in the Navy from 1943-1946, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1949.

Have you read...



A DUTCH FORK FARM BOY. J. M. Eleazer. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S. C., 1952. 154 pp.

- If you want to be charmed as you are informed, try reading "A Dutch Fork Farm Boy" by an old friend, J. M. Eleazer, an extension philosopher of the typewriter whose column "Seen by the Roadside" is eagerly read by lovers of the rural scene in both high and low places. I like the way he organized the recollections of his childhood: "Introducing a Dutch Forker," "Spring," "Summer," "Fall," and "Winter."

Not only is it a pleasant excursion to familiar and well-loved scenes, but it is a liberal education in human nature and human relations in a rural community which will reward the extension reader.—*Clara Bailey Ackerman, Editor, Extension Service Review.*

SPEAK FOR YOURSELF. Jessica Somers Driver. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1948. 206 pp.

- Here is a book not only for extension workers but for the farmer and his wife—for the 4-H Club member. It makes "speaking for yourself" easy, because it takes away fear. People are always saying to one who dreads to make a speech, "Oh, just don't be self-conscious." But no one ever tells you how to be *free* of self-consciousness.

Mrs. Driver makes it simple, by teaching how to be idea conscious. You learn to read ideas and reading goes along much faster. You learn to write ideas, instead of long wordy letters and articles. People will *read* ideas. You learn to think and speak ideas. An audience is eager to listen to ideas expressed in your own fresh inspirational way.

This book teaches the art of listening. You learn to pause and listen

for inspiration, even when standing before an audience. "Whenever you really listen you get ideas."

The author stresses the importance of a right valuation of self to respect the way *you* see an idea. The fresh viewpoint of youth, the experienced viewpoint of adults, given spontaneously, is always convincing. Mrs. Driver tells us "Genius is only you, freed from self, clear-sighted, and unafraid."—*Dorothy Emerson, Associate State 4-H Club Agent, Maryland.*

PROPORTIONS FOR BULLETIN AND BOOKLET LAYOUTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. Grace E. Langdon and Byron C. Jorns. Bulletin 17, Department of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison. 1950. 46 pp.

- Are you an editor who must plan cover pages and layouts for your publications? Or are you an artist who is interested in practical applications of dynamic symmetry to publications? If so, you will be interested in this bulletin.

The author's purpose is to provide a handbook so that the editor who does not have the services of a layout artist can have more attractive publications and thereby more successful ones. It includes suggestions for deciding the overall size, planning interest spots, cropping photographs and sizing the margins, utilizing the principles of dynamic symmetry.

Used as a guide in planning bulletins this publication could be the editor's right-hand guide; but he must read it carefully and gain a thorough knowledge of its principles—for a superficial understanding will only serve to limit and stilt his originality. Dynamic symmetry is most useful as a checking device, rather than a starting point.

Not only do the authors thoroughly explain their principles but they also give workable examples. Profusely illustrated, it is easily understood and can furnish the acute reader with ideas for layouts and suggestions for the handling of various layout problems. The technical material, I emphasize, must not be used in piecemeal fashion; it must be digested thoroughly.—*Janice Shervey, former illustrator, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

FOOD SAVER. Walter A. Maclinn. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J., 1952. 127 pp.

- Every home agent and foods and nutrition specialist has received many calls asking whether a jar of food is safe to use under this or that condition. Usually it is difficult to find the answers. Many times we recommend food be thrown out when it could be salvaged. Food Saver has many answers that never before have been brought under one cover. It tells how to store, evidence of loss of quality, danger signals of spoilage, and suggestions for dealing with quality losses and spoilage. This book is an excellent reference book for all home agents and I believe should be in every county office.

With the present cost of food, saving is most important. Dr. Maclinn says, "Feeding the average American family today is big business. In the course of a year, more than 3 tons of food is selected, paid for, and carried home to feed the average family of four. Most of this food is 'for tomorrow,' and must be carefully handled if it is not to represent needless waste. The small dish of left-over food that dries up, the apple that decays, the hamburger that is allowed to become questionable, all represent a waste of pennies that quickly add up to dollars. The efficient kitchen manager can save a dollar by knowing and putting into practice the most effective methods of food care."

This book has received an especially practical slant for extension workers because the New Jersey extension nutrition specialist, Marie Doermann, advised in its preparation.—*Evelyn L. Blanchard, Extension Nutrition, U.S.D.A.*

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Stella S. English
Agricultural Research Administration

Taking X out of X-Disease

The recent discovery that X-disease in cattle can be caused by oils used to grease machinery is of particular importance to farmers now that cold weather is here and cattle will spend more time around barns and machinery sheds. One of the called "horny - skin" disease — has been definitely identified as chlorinated naphthalene compounds, which are contained in certain lubricants. ARA scientists therefore urge farmers to keep cattle away from grease racks and machinery sheds, where they might consume grease or oil. Crank case oil and old oil drums should be stored where cattle cannot get to them.

X-disease, first recognized in 1941, has caused serious losses of meat, milk, and other animal products in almost every cattle-producing area of the country. Severely affected animals usually die, and abortion is common among breeding animals. At the present time, the only sure preventive is to keep cattle away from any product known to contain the chemical.

The disease has also been produced



X-disease kills about 60 percent of all affected animals. Loss of hair and thick-leather like folds are typical symptoms.

experimentally with particular batches of processed concentrates, roofing asphalt, and one farm-grown feed. ARA scientists are continuing work with several State experiment stations in an effort to find other causes of X-disease, as well as to develop methods of prevention and control.

Stretched to Breaking Point

The pull required to break a cotton fiber and the amount it stretches before it breaks are important in the ability of cotton fabrics to stand hard wear. Cotton breeders need this information in selecting varieties that have the greater strength and stretch, and buyers need it in selecting fibers for specific uses.

A new instrument that combines both of these tests has just been developed by the University of Tennessee under an ARA contract. The new tester, called the Stelometer (from STrength - ELongation - METER) is also faster and more accurate than fiber testers now in use. Dr. K. L. Hertel, director of the Tennessee laboratory, terms the Stelometer "as significant to the cotton industry as the earlier development of the Fibrograph and the Arealometer," which measure fiber length and fineness.

Another Insect Weapon

It looks as if a super-insecticide is in the making. This time ARA scientists mixed lindane with a resinlike material called chlorinated polyphe-nyl and came up with an insecticide that retains its killing power twice as long as normal lindane does. When they sprayed the mixture on a surface and left it there for 60 days, it killed 80 percent of the cockroaches exposed to it. Regular lindane sprays applied at the same rate killed only 4 percent.

The new mixture also has another

important advantage. It doesn't leave the usual whitish powder residue that regular lindane does. The chlorinated polyphenyl prevents the lindane from crystallizing and thus the residue remains practically invisible.

This new mixture was developed by the research team while looking for an insecticide that would not leave an unsightly residue in airplanes when applied to keep out hitchhiking or other insect pests. The discovery has important possibilities, however, for many other applications such as households, grocery stores, and other places where a long-lasting but invisible toxic residue is desired.

Although much work still remains to be done on such problems as dosages and toxicity the scientists are confident they have the makings of an important new insect weapon.

New Hope for Sweets

Sometimes a new or refined laboratory technique can remove an obstacle that has blocked scientific progress for years. A case in point is a new method of testing sweetpotato seedlings that reveals heritable resistance to black rot, one of the biggest causes of low production of this important food crop.

Scientists for years had been looking in vain for black-rot resistance in sweetpotato plants and had come to the conclusion that it might never be found in any breeding material now known. Using the new method—which he developed—Dr. Pen Ching Cheo, a Chinese scientist doing research at Beltsville, carefully screened more than 100 sweetpotato seedlings and found several that are highly resistant to the black-rot disease. This finding is of major importance, because it will make possible the breeding of resistant commercial varieties that will enable farmers to increase their yields at lower costs.

Getting the Most out of Fertilizer and Lime



If this Nation is to be fed and clothed as well as it is now, and if our rapidly increasing population is to be well fed and well clothed, American farmers are faced in the years ahead with the problem of increasing substantially their production of food, feed, and fiber.

The program of the USDA and land-grant colleges for more efficient use of fertilizer and lime calls for extension workers to give more information to farmers on soil testing, best grades of fertilizer to use, high-yielding varieties of crops, and the best combination of enterprises for profitable farming.

The leadership of Extension in this program will be one of the big jobs in 1953.

IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 10 DAYS
PLEASE RETURN TO

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)